

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1430 Alexandra, Viginia 22313-1450

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/038,207	01/04/2002	Manuel J. Veiga	BRAD-108A-1	8598
23290	7590 08/12/2003			
HOLLANDER LAW FIRM, P.L.C.		EXAMINER		
SUITE 305 10300 EATON			SINGH, ARTI R	
FAIRFAX, VA 22030		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1771	R
			DATE MAILED: 08/12/2003	δ

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		AS:							
	Application No.	Applicant(s)							
	10/038,207	VEIGA, MANUEL J.							
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit							
	Ms. Arti Singh	1771							
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailine armed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	136(a). In no event, however, may a sly within the statutory minimum of thi will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI e, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·								
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ TI	his action is non-final.								
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. Disposition of Claims 4) Claim(s) 1-48 is/are pending in the application.									
					4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-48 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.									
					Application Papers				
					9)⊠ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.				
					10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.				
If approved, corrected drawings are required in re	If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.								
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.									
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120									
 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 									
				2. Certified copies of the priority document	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No				
				 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application). a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121. 					
Attachment(s)									
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4	5) Notice of	Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)							
J.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01) Office Ac	ction Summary	Part of Paper No. 8							

Art Unit: 1771

DETAILED ACTION

Page 2

Specification |

- 1. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is too long. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).
- 2. The uses of Trademarks/Tradenames have been noted throughout this application. The specific name/mark should be in ALL CAPS, followed by either a trademark or copyright symbol and be accompanied by the generic terminology. All three criteria must be met. Although the use of Trademarks/Tradenames is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks/names should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner, which might adversely affect their validity as a trademark or tradename. To describe physical or other properties of material by mere use of trademark is objectionable since it has tendency to make trademark descriptive of product rather than leaving trademark to serve its traditional purpose, which is to identify product's source of origin.
- 3. Please update the status of applications that are listed throughout the specification as many of them have matured into Patents or have been abandoned.

Double Patenting

4. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

Art Unit: 1771

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

5. Claims 1-48 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of 1-40 copending Application No. 10/232210. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

6. Claims 1-48 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims of copending Application No. 09/956640. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

7. Claims 1-48 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims of copending Application No. 09/921979. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not

Art Unit: 1771

patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

8. Claims 1-48 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-14 of copending Application No. 10/039692. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

9. Claims 1-48 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims of copending Application No. 09/956639. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

- 10. Claims 1-48 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-27 of U.S. Patent No. 6,458,724.

 Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.
- 11. Claims 1-48 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-14 of U.S. Patent No. 6,350,709.

Art Unit: 1771

Page 5

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.

- 12. Claims 1-48 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-35 of U.S. Patent No. 6,455,449.

 Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.
- 13. Claims 1-48 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-14 of U.S. Patent No. 6,239,046.

 Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be obvious variants of one another.
- 14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ms. Arti Singh whose telephone number is 703-305-0291. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00am to 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on 703-308-2414. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-873-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

Ms. Arti Singh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1771

ars

August 7, 2003